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Mineral genesis studies on the ore deposits of Mármáron, N. E. Hungary. R. Szadevsky-Kardoss (Palatine-Joseph Univ., Hungary). *Rev. Hung. Palatine-Joseph Univ. Tech. Econ. Sci., Publ. Dept. Mining Met.* 12, 107-40(1940) (in German); cf. *C.A.* 38, 32219. - The parageneses of the minerals in the Mármáron Mn deposits were detd. The deposits occur in "crystalline" rocks: schists, quartzite mica schists, chlorite schists, etc. The following types are present: (1) metamorphic red iron stones; paragenetic succession: quartz + muscovite + acid plagioclase, micaceous hematite, hematite, aphanite, vein quartz + breunnerite-ankerite + aphanite, calcite, barite + galena. (2) Metamorphosed sedimentary iron-manganese ores: rhodochrosite + quartz + rhodonite, hausmannite, psilomelane, wad, or rhodochrosite + biotite + muscovite + rhodonite + graphite + magnetite, secondary minerals, or siderite + graphite, siderite, quartz + muscovite + chlorite + apatite + pyrite, needle iron ore, pulomelane + wad. (3) Sulfidic quartz veins: low quartz, sphalerite, malachite, pyrite, galena, vein quartz. (4) Impregnation pyrite deposits resembling Fahlgang: quartz + muscovite + chlorite, clinochlore, pyrite. George T. Faust

ASUSLA AFFILIATIONAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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THE CHIEF TYPES OF THE ARTESIAN WATERS OF THE GREAT HUNGARIAN PLAIN AND THEIR SUITABILITY AS GEOLOGICAL INDICATORS. (Hungary, Székely, Károly. Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó, 1964, 74, 307, 5 (1964)). The chemical composition and geological origins of various waters are shown in tables. The following types are found in Hungary: (1) Waters containing 20 g. solids per l., with NaCl as dominant component, originating from Miocene or older horizons; (2) waters containing 4-6 g./l. of solids, with both NaCl and NaHCO₃ as dominant salts, coming from older Pliocene layers; (3) waters containing less than 2 g. solid per l., with NaHCO₃ as dominant salt, having two subclasses: (a) 1-2 g. solid per l., originating from Middle Pliocene and Lower Tertiary layers; and (b) with less than 1 g. l. of solid, coming from Neogene Pliocene, Tertiary, Tertiary and Pliocene horizons.

ASB-31.8 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Ca

Occurrences of stibachite in the northwest Carpathians.
 E. Szabadeczy-Kardoss. *Roy. Hung. Palatine-Joseph
 Univ. Tech. Zsolt. Sci. Publ. Dept. Mining Met.* 14,
 72-82 (1942).—A sample of antigorite-serpentine rock
 contg. pyroxene (stibachite) from the n.w. end of the
 cryst. Mesozoic zone of the Comitate Mármaros was ex-
 amined and found to contain picotite, olivine, bronzite,
 bastite, diallage, chrysotile, magnetite, and limonite.
 The macroscopic and microscopic structure, x-ray findings,
 and chem. compu. of the sample are given, as well as its
 genesis. 21 references. H. F. Pool

AS & SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALPHABETIC INDEX

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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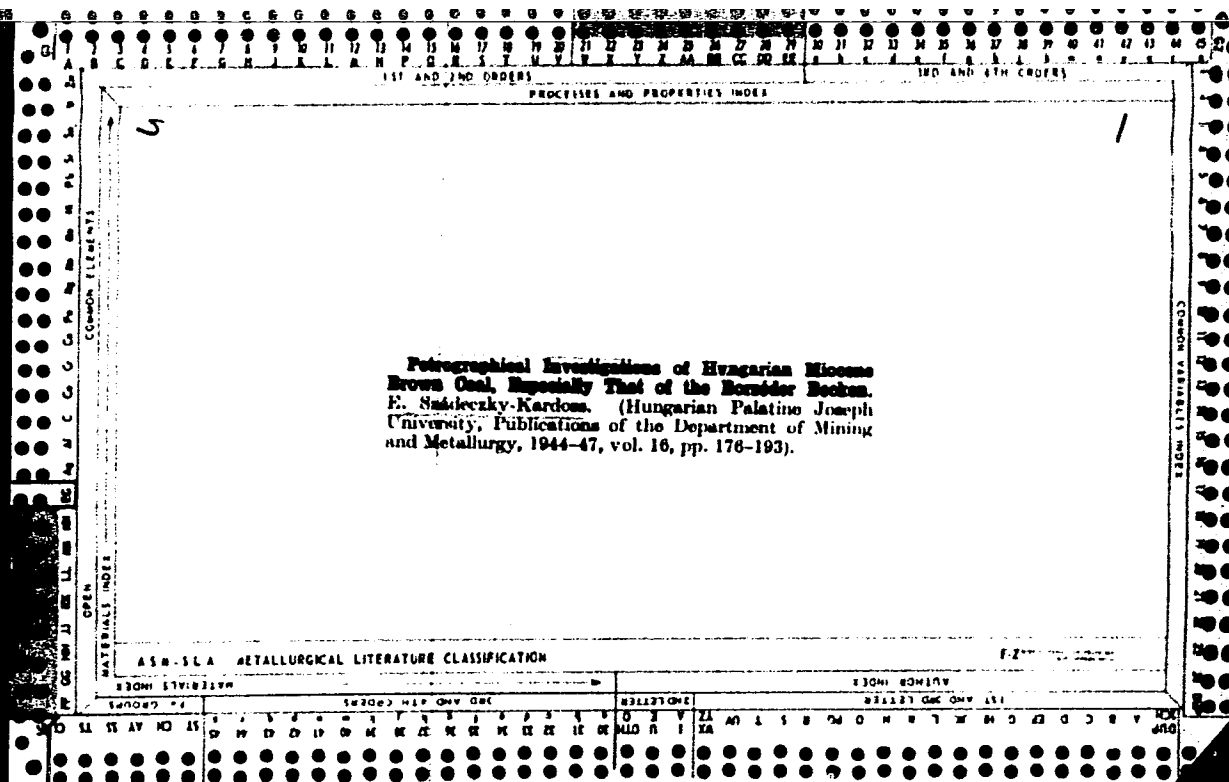
The structure and classification of the eruptive rocks.
 E. Szádeczky-Kardoss (Palatin-Joseph Univ., Sopron,
 Hungary). *Ann. Mineral. Natl. Hung., Mineral. Geol.,
 Paleontol. Ser.* 37, 60-78(1944) (in German); cf. C. A. 38,
 3572. —A discussion of attempts to deduce the depths at
 which rocks crystd. from their grain sizes. Since the
 latter depend on many other factors such as temp., pres-
 sure, rock compn., size of intrusive mass, and the pres-
 ence of volatiles, the Rosenbusch names, which assign qual-
 estimators of the depth at which crystn. occurred, are mis-
 leading. Michael Fleischer

ASB 55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALPHABETIC INDEX

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
ca	Spontaneous combustion and decomposition of coals from a petrographic point of view. Elemér Szadeczky-Kardoss. <i>Banyasz. Kohász. Lapok</i> 77, 241-7, 253 (1944). Expts. proved that oxidized zones are formed on exposed surfaces of coal in piles, particularly brown coal. These surface zones are harder, darker in color, less transparent, and possess a higher n than the mass of the coal. Such oxidized zones are found occasionally in the center of coal piles. The oxidation products are derived from the original components of the brown coal, including humus substances and finely dispersed bituminous material. In the absence of moisture the humus substances are condensed to C compds. of high mol. wts., less soly., and darker color, characteristic of the oxidized zones. This sometimes causes spontaneous combustion. When excess moisture is present, more easily sol. compds. of lighter color and lower mol. wt. (humic, hemato-melanitic, and fulvic acids) are formed, characteristic of the decompos. of coal; the expansion causes the formation of "apocryphite". Spontaneous combustion and decompos. are quite opposite processes. Since the oxidized zones protect the coal from further oxidation, the noncrumbling coals in which the oxidized zones are formed rapidly are most amenable to storage. Formation of oxidized zones develops heat which reaches a max. in about 4-6 months if storage is in large lumps exposed to the air. This period, most dangerous for spontaneous combustion, is longer for coals that do not store readily. Regulating the storage period according to quality of coal diminishes the possibility of spontaneous combustion. 31 references on spontaneous combustion are given. István Fényi	21	
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		REGIONAL BOWLING	
REGIONAL BOWLING		REGIONAL BOWLING	



1ST AND 2ND GROUPS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		1ST AND 2ND GROUPS	
<p>5067. NEW COMPONENTS IN HUNGARIAN NEOCENE BROWN COALS. Szadezsky-Kardoss, E. (Banyasz. Kohasz. Lapok (N.S.), 1946, vol 1, 25-30; abstr. in Chem. Abs. r., 10th May, 1948, vol. 42, 2896). A newly discovered component in Hungarian Tertiary brown coals consists of dark-brown rounded grains about 15-20 μm. diameter and sometimes ovoid and more than 200 μm long. It sometimes amounts to 2-10%. It probably originates from resin drops of pine trees, and the name melanoresinite is proposed for it. In similar components of the Miocene age, light bands 1-2 μm wide alternate with darker bands 6-15 μm wide; these are periblastic humodurite originating from plant remains. In Neocene coals also various resin balls were found, a part of which seems to be of liptobiotic origin.</p>					
<p>ASS. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					
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1ST AND 2ND GROUPS		1ST AND 2ND GROUPS		1ST AND 2ND GROUPS	

2219. PRESENT SOURCES OF HUNGARIAN BROWN COALS. Szadeisky-Kardon, E. (Magyar Tech., 1947, 1, 47-60; Chem. Abstr. 1947, 41, 7704). General discussion of various sources of available coal.

C.A.

ASME-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1947-1950

1951-1955

1956-1960

1961-1965

1966-1970

1971-1975

1976-1980

1981-1985

1986-1990

1991-1995

1996-2000

2001-2005

2006-2010

2011-2015

2016-2020

2021-2025

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2086-2090

2091-2095

2096-2100

2101-2105

2106-2110

2111-2115

2116-2120

2121-2125

2126-2130

2131-2135

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2141-2145

2146-2150

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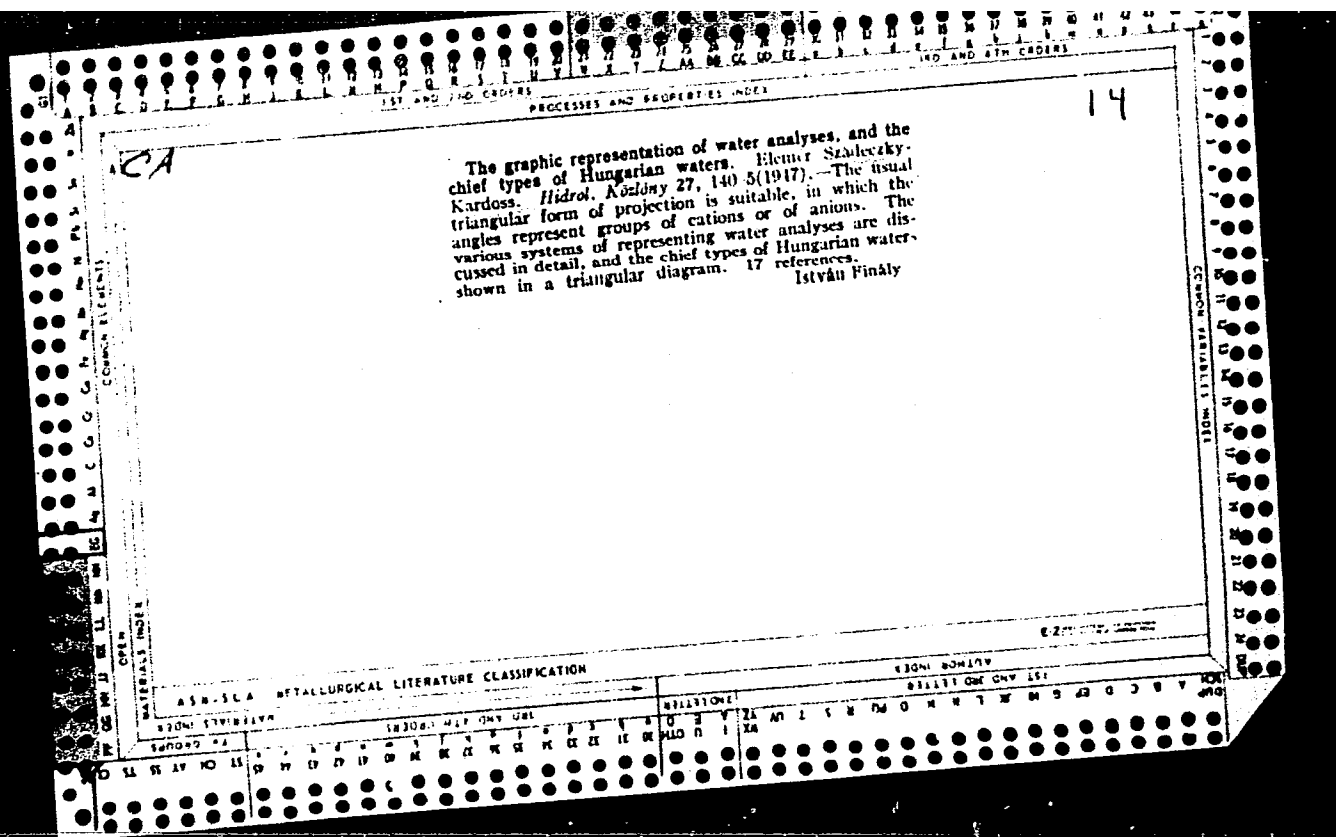
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CA

The formation of coke from the viewpoint of coal petrography. Elemér Székely-Kardoss. *Hányisz. Kőhid.* *Lapok* 82, 173-8 (1940). In addn. to the gas coals and fatty black coals, the xylitous, xylovitritous, and periblitous portions of brown coals are largely available for coke making, but the latter give partially non-caking coke. The excessively high ratio of bituminous ingredients seems to diminish the coking yield of such coals. The oxygenated ingredient or factor also seems to play a significant role. The advantageous effect of the existence of a connected tissue of xylite, xylovitrite, and periblitite on coke formation is based on its ability to retain bituminous gases necessary for melting the coal mass and on the inhibiting effect of the formation of oxygenated ingredients within the center of the mass. These latter are insol. in the melted bituminous mass and thus have a disadvantageous effect. To be available for coke making a coal must meet 2 requirements: (1) presence of bitumen to serve as raw material for developing gas and adhesives and (2) existence of vitritous tissue to retain gases partially and make possible the pptn. of substances carried by these gases. István Finály

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triangular method (cf. *ibid.* 27, 123 (1947)). C.F. 43.
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NEW APPROACH TO THEORY OF FORMATION OF COKE. Szadecsky-Kardoss, E. (Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung., 1951, vol. 1, (2), 125-132; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1952, vol. 46, 238). A discussion is given of the theories independently derived by the author and by H. Berkowitz that the part played by bitumen in the coking process consists principally in swelling the coke by means of the hot gases formed from it, these hot gases being prevented from escaping by the closed construction of the coals.

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HUNGARY/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30341

Author : Szadeczki-Kardoss Elemer

Inst :

Title : Compound Potential and Its Use in Geochemistry.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. musz. tud. oszt. közl., 1954, No 1-3,
103-152. Hozzasz. 153-158.

Abst : See RZhKhim, 1956, 71432.

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SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, E.

6. The geochemical migration of the elements. III. The role of the degree of oxidation, the ionic weight, and the ionic potential in rock metamorphism. B. Szadeczy-Kardoss (Lorand Eötvös Univ., Budapest). *Ann. Geol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 2, 269-83 (1954) (in German); *ibid.* C.A. 47, 6823c. Study of analyses of metamorphic rocks indicates that the degree of oxidation of Fe, defined as 2, X wt. % Fe₂O₃/wt. % FeO, decreases markedly with increase in pressure but only slightly with increase in temperature. The relative mobilities of ions as given by Korzhinskii (C.A. 44, 8312b; 45, 30a) agree with the order of ionic weights and ionic potentials but show no relation to the sizes of ions. Michael Fleischer.

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graphs, indexes, tables)

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Vol. 5, No. 7

July 1956

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HUNG.

The interpretation of the mineralogical data for Szadecky-Kardoss (Hungary) (in German) of preceding abstract. The order of covalent-linked ore minerals is that of decreasing potentials; the order of crystal of arsenic compounds also fits in well with their compound potential. Ranges of compound potential are assigned to pyrite, in which 2 types of binding must fit well with their occurrence under a conditions. Mich

1. Szadecky-Kardoss (Hungary) (in German) of preceding abstract. The order of covalent-linked ore minerals is that of decreasing potentials; the order of crystal of arsenic compounds also fits in well with their compound potential. Ranges of compound potential are assigned to pyrite, in which 2 types of binding must fit well with their occurrence under a conditions. Mich

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70 year-old Elmer Vadasz; a profile. p. 3, (Földtani Közlemények, Bulletin
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No. 1, Jan/Mar. 1955.

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No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

Szadecký 77

6P

56. Geochemical investigations on the ashes of Hungarian coals — E. Szadecký, M. Vogl. (*Földtani Közlemény* — Vol. 85, 1955, No. 3, pp. 7-43, 2 figs., 2 tabs.)

The practical and scientific importance of the trace elements found in hard and brown coals is considerable. The authors have examined the ashes of 265 Hungarian and foreign coals by the quartz-spectrographic method and established their approximate trace element contents in five groups of line intensity. By comparing coals of different ages it could be ascertained that the enrichment in trace elements takes place during the formation of peat as well as during carbonization. At a higher degree of carbonization the enrichment is insignificant in fact in anthracite the trace element content decreases. The large quantity of trace elements found in coals is a consequence of the loss of water, C, H and O. In the spatial distribution of the trace elements an important role is played by the eruptive rocks deposited in the vicinity of the occurrence. Thus for instance the granitic territory of *Pécs-Fazekasbuda-Ménfőcsanak* provides most of the Ca, Sn, Pb, Mo and Ba found in the nearby hard and brown coals. The young basalts of Hungary may influence the peaty formations. Certain trace elements found in the ashes of coals from *Nagybánya* and *Kisbánya* can be connected with the andesites of the *Mátra* mountains whereas the considerable quantity of Ni, Cr, V and Mn found in the coals of *Bánfalva* and other occurrences in the *Borsod* basin can be attributed to the substances supplied by the basic mass of the *Bükk* mountains. Karstic coals show a minimum of trace elements; this can be explained by the smaller quantities in which they are found in limestone.

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Szabadeczy-Kardoss, E. (Mag. Áll. Földtani Int. Ev. (Hung. Nat. Geol. Inst.
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5280. FORMATION AND PRINCIPAL PROPERTIES OF LIASSIC COALS OF SOUTHERN HALF
OF HESSE MOUNTAINS IN THE LIGHT OF NEW STUDIES. Szadecky-Kardos, E. (Mag.
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18 New aspects of the geochemistry of Sn and Pb-Zn mineralization E. Szadeczky-Kardoss. *Pontifera* (Budapest), Vol. 88, 1966, No. 1, pp. 3-14, 4 tabs.

The different principal mineralizations of the Szekesfehervar region derive essentially from a single magmatic source. The character of the mineralization is rather uniform, but the character of the ore bodies is different. The character of the latter has afterwards undergone a change, in consequence of the exceedingly quick erosion this change implied a reduction of pressure and thus the volatile components migrated to the surface in a large scale. The Pb-Zn mineralization is not restricted by such special circumstances therefore it is more frequent. The depth of intrusion exerts an influence on the distribution of microelements such as chalcophilic and pegmatophilic elements in the magma. In case of a lesser depth of intrusion consequently the decisive effect of the depth of intrusion and the depth of formation on mineralization, as demonstrated by Hungarian investigations, is corroborated in a new perspective. Recent investigations may well be reconciled with the notion that ore deposits mostly derive from ore quantities primarily present in the magma as interelements in consequence of the mobilization of the elements in a molten state.

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SZADEGZKI-KARDOSS, E.

1. The determination of the depth of crystallization of
igneous rocks and magmatic ore deposits. ~~See Szadegzki-Kardoss~~
Kardoss (Bartok Univ., Budapest). *Acta Geol. Acad. Sci.*
Hung. 4, 341-60, 1957 (in English). - Three notable methods
are discussed: they include among others, determination of
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J Determination of the formation depth of magmatic rocks and ores. E. Szadeczky-Kardos. Magyar Tudományos Akad. Műszaki Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei 20, 238-51(1957).—Formation depth can be detd. by direct depth measurements of the decompd. layers, by the structure of the magmatic rocks (by use of Rosenbusch's "degree of crystn."), by the evaluation of the overlaying ores and rocks, by measuring the pressure and temp. sensitivity of the adjoining rocks, by the presence of specific minerals or mineral groups, by morphological observations, and by geochemical detns. Details of each method are given.
G. J. Ernyei

EE

SZADECZAY-KARDOSS, E.

Ore formation and separation depth; also, remarks by S. Koch and others.

p. 253 (Magyar Tudományos Akadémia. Muszaki Tudományok Osztálya. Közleményei..
Vol. 20, no. 3/4, 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

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Report on some important scientific results of the 20th International Geological Congress.

P. 102, (Foldtani Kozlony) Vol. 87, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

SEADOCZKI-KARDUSS, E.

Formation of zeolites of basalt in the Lake Balaton area

P. 303 (F. ILDFI ECZLARI, MEMBER OF THE HUNGARIAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)
Vol. 47, no. 3, July/Sept. 1957
Budapest, Hungary

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March 1958

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
 CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No. 1 1960, No.770
 AUTHOR : Szadeczky-Kardoss, E.
 INST. : Hungarian AS
 TITLE : Hydrated Ionic Radii and Hydrothermal Ore Genesis from the Point of View of the Geochemical Potentials
 ORIG. PUB. : Acta geol. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 5, No 3-4, 351-357
 ABSTRACT : The experimental data of L. N. Ovchinnikov (RZhKhim., No 23, 1959, No 81700) characterizing the relation of ore formation to assimilation, as well as the significance of the radii of hydrated ions (R_i) for interpreting geochemical processes are discussed. R_i of the hydrated ions of 40 elements, calculated on the basis of the interrelations between R_i entering into the crystalline lattice of solids and ionic

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D-2

✓ Remarks on a paper by F. Leutwein and K. Doerffel.
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the compd. potential with the lattice energy and the latter
with the free energy. Michael Fleischer—

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Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Muszaki Tudomanyok Osztalya. KOZLEMENYEI. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 23, no. 3/4, 1959.

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Uncl.

SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, Elemer, akademikus; VADASZ, Elemer, elnök; FOLDVARINE
VOGL, Maria, a föld és asványtani tudományok doktora; EGYED, László,
lev.tag.; MILLNER, Tivadar, lev.tag; KERTAI, György

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Szadeczky-Kardoss, Vadasz, Foldvarine Vogl, Egyed, Millner)
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EGYED, Laszlo, lev.tag.; ~~SZADECKY, KARDOSS, Elemer~~, akademikus; BARTA, Gyorgy, a muszaki tudomanyok doktora; RENNER, Janos, a muszaki tudomanyok doktora

Dynamics and development of the earth; also, remarks by E.Szadeczky-Kardoss and others. Muszaki kozl MTA 27 no.1/2:133-162 '60.

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(Geochemistry)

SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, Elemer, akadémikus (Budapest)

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1. Eotvos Lorand Tudományegyetem Ásvány-kozettani Tanszéke, Budapest.

(Coal) (Petrology)

KORANYI, Gyorgy, dr.; GYULAY, Zoltan, egyetemi tanar; DIOSZEGHY, Daniel, egyetemi tanar; WAHLNER, Aladar, fomernok; VAMOS, Endre, kandidatus; NYUL, Gyula, kandidatus; FREUND, Mihaly, dr., akademikus; SZADECZKY —
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Muszaki kozl MTA 19 no.1/4:295-297 '61.

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 ANTALFFY, Gyorgy, dr.; BIHARI, Otto, dr.; CHOLNOKY, Laszlo, dr.;
 GRUBER, Jozsef, dr.; HAY, Laszlo, dr.; KESZTYUS, Lorand, dr.;
 MAGYARI, Andras, dr.; ORTUTATY, Gyula, dr.; PERENYI, Imre, dr.;
 PETRI, Gabor, dr.; POLINSZKY, Karoly, dr.; RAPCSAK, Andras;
 TORO, Imre, dr.; ZAMBO, Janos, dr.

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 the National Peace Council. Term tud kozl 6 no.6:241 Je
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2. Orszagos Beketanacs Tudomanyos Bizottsaganak titkara (for Zsebok).
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4. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem rektora (for Antalffy).
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7. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem rektora (for Gruber).
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9. Kossuth Lajos Tudomanyegyetem rektora, Debrecen (for Kesztyus).
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12. Epitoipari es Kozlekedesi Muszaki Egyetem rektora (for Perenyi).
13. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem rektora (for Petri).
14. Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem dekanja (for Polinszky).

(To be continued)

MAROSI, Sandor; SZEKELY, Andras, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa;
PECSI, Marton, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa;
LANG, Sandor, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa;
SZABO, Pal Zoltan, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa;
RADO, Sandor, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok doktora;
SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, Elemer, dr., akademikus; KRETZOI, Miklos, dr.,
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(Budapest)

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CHEMISTRY(PYHSICAL)

SZADECZKY-KARDOS, Gy.

" Calculating the Convergences of Meridians of the Stereographic Projection of Coordinated Planes". p.26,(FOLDMEREDTANI KOZLENYEK, Vol.5, No. 1, 1953, Budapest, Hungary).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol.2, No.11, Nov.1953
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SAVONOVY-HARDONS, WY.

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SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (SEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

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Uniform examination of the normal cut of an ellipsoid of
revolution. P. 247 KOZLEMENYEI Budapest, Vol. 18, no.
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SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

SZAFEC^Z KY-KARDOSS, GY.

Expanding the applicability of Hazay's method for the Gauss-Kruger Transformation of coordinates. (To be cond.)

P. 148 (Geodezia es Karto grafia. Vol. 9, no. 3, 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

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SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, Gyula

Necessary percision of approximate values of coordinates to be transformed by several connecting points and rapid calculation of linear alteration of Gauss-Kruger's coordinates. Geod.kart. 12 no.1:19-26
'59. (EEAI 9:5)

(Map projection)

(Coordinates)

SZADEGZKY-KARDOSS, GY.

Computation of the ellipsoid-curve length of meridian sectors and normal sectors by means of computing machine. In German. p. 147.

ACTA TECHNICA. (MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA) Budapest, Hungary.
Vol. 23, no. 1/3, 1959.

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Uncl.

SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, Gy.

On a simplified method of calculation of finite distance scale in
case of Gauss-Kruger coordinates. Acta techn Hung 30 no.3/4:313-
317 '60. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Geodatisches Forschungslaboratorium der Ung.Akademie der
Wissenschaften, Sopron.
(Coordinates)

SZADECKY-MARDOSS, Gyula

Australian efforts for accepting the scale of a newer
international ellipsoid, Geol kart 15 no.2:129 '63.

SZADECKY-KARDOSS, Gyula

"Geodesy" by Walter Grossmann. Vol.1: Detailed surveying and leveling." Reviewed by Gyula Szadecsky-Kardoss. Geod kart 15 no.4:309-310 '63.

SZADECKY-KARDOS, Gyula

Chronographic service. Geod kart 16 no.3:1 1-190 16/...

S/035/62/000/011/070/079
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Szádeczy-Kardoss, J., Eilingzfeld, F.

TITLE: Extension of the Hazay method applicability region of Gauss-Krüger coordinate recalculation from a zone to another

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 11, 1962, 27, abstract 11G191 ("Bányamérn. és földmérómérn. karok közl. Nehézipari műsz. egyet. Sopron", 1959, v. 20, 175 - 202, German: English and Russian summaries)

TEXT: The authors propose a recalculation method which combines the advantages of Hazay's method (published in 1950 - 1952 in Hungarian and German) and power series with constant (in wide limits) coefficients for Gauss-Krüger coordinates, derived by W. K. Hristow (see RZhAstr, 1957, no. 1, 817 K, pp. 230 - 235). Corresponding tables have been compiled which make it possible to recalculate coordinates with an accuracy of 0.2 mm. There are 7 references.

N. B.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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SZADKOWSKI, Jerzy

Limit sets of dynamic systems. Zagad drgan nielini no.4:113-148 '62.

1. Department of Vibrations of the Institute of Basic Technial Problems of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. Submitted September 4, 1961.

SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, Laszlo, dr.

Is it allowed for the airplane to cast shadow? Legal
curiosities from the past of aviation. Elet tud 17
no.22:Suppl.: Tarkatudo many 3 no.11:81-82 3 Je '62.

SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, Laszlo

Some thoughts on the legal aspects of inducing precipitation. Idojaras
66 no.5:301-305 S-0 '62.

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Some legal questions relating to the practical utilization of artificial satellites. Term tud kozl 7 no.5:193-194 My '63.

1. Muszaki es Termeszettudomanyi Egyesuletek Szovetsege
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SZADECKY-KARLOSS, Laszlo

Legal questions relating to the orbiting of artificial
meteorologic satellites in connection with space research.
Idcjaras 67 no.5:303-307 S-0 '63.

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SZADELCZY -
KARDOSSE

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